years. In that case members would know what subjects have once been brought forward and settled and what remain to be brought up before Government.

Dewan's reply.—The point is noted for consideration when the present rules may be revised. It must however be remembered that the main object of the Representative Assembly is to afford the people of the State opportunity to represent their wants and grievances and not to give them a control over the Administration and from this point of view, it is an advantage rather than the reverse to have different Representatives in different years.

Subject No. 9.
Government Agricultural Banks.

Summary of Representation.—Agricultural Banks should be established by Government. The subject is an important one and deserves to be fully looked into.

Dewan's reply.—Noted. A Committee will be appointed to mature a plan and submit it for the consideration of Government.

Subject No. 10.
Remission for entire failure of crops.

Summary of Representation.—It is the general wish of Representatives that remissions of assessment should be granted where there is an entire failure of crops. Mr. Elliott had no personal experience of this question in Mysore. As a land-lord holding land in England, he knew that applications for remission of rent were not agreeable. But even so, land-lords in England willingly granted remissions of rent where these were called for.

Dewan's reply.—The Assembly has already been informed that under the principles on which land assessments in Mysore are fixed, no remission of assessment for failure of crops can be allowed except in extraordinary seasons of drought.

Subject No. 11.
Management of Religious and Charitable institutions.

Summary of discussion.—Last year on representation being made (*Vide* subject No. 5 in the Proceedings) that arrangements should be made for enforcing the objects with which Matts were endowed and securing better supervision of the affairs of the more important Matts, the Dewan was pleased to observe that a movement for reformation of the kind should originate with the people, that there was no doubt that the Matts were bound to provide an adequate educational agency, but that it was not possible for the Government to take any steps to enforce the obligation so long as the people remained more or less apathetic in the matter and that in the absence of a very general popular demand, any Government interference was likely to be resented as an unjust invasion of the privileges of the Matts. Upon this and with a view to elicit public opinion on the subject, circulars were addressed to leading men of the Brahmin community, Smartha, Srivaishnava and Madhava, throughout the Province, calling for an expression of opinion. The answers received and petitions to Government in the sense of the representation made last year,